SPRING

OVERCOATS

The largest stock, greatest assortment, newest styles and lowest prices of any house in this city or State. No one can offord to be without one.

G. A. R.

ATTENTION!

We place on sale to-day 200 Men's ALL-WOOL Blue Flannel Suits, indigo dye, at the ridiculously low price of

Come and get one.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

ANKAKEE

GLASSCOCK WILL PLAY To-day—and when he does, the Indianapolis club will, for the first time, be itself, and should win at least a fair percentage of the games played; but, win or lose, the Kankakee ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, will continue to be the people's favorite place for purchasing railway tickets.

We will continue to run the base-ball train. Fare,

S cents each way.
Chicago and return, only \$7.40.
Chicago, one way, \$3.70. Low rates to Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.
In fact, we have so many low rates to so many places it is impossible to put them in an ad. Call upon or address us before you purchase a ticket, no matter where you are going.

SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY our motto. Note important changes in time. motto. Note important changes in time. BASE-BALL TRAIN DEPARTS 3 P. M.

GINGINGATI DIVISION.

4:00am 10:45am 3:55pm 6:36pm

10:45am 11:45am 5:19pm 10:50pm

CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

4:00am 3:45pp

10:50p CHICAGO DIVISION. 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:31pm 11:20pm 3:35am 10:30am 8:35pm 6:25pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

A Contest for a Fortune NEW YORK, May 16 .- The contest over the will of William A. Livingston, who died suddealy on the street in this city last February, is causing a sensation in Newark. Mr. Livington's entire estate, valued at \$100,000, was bequeathed in trust to his daughter, Lillian Belle, who upon reaching the age of twenty-five years was to come into possession. In the meantime her grandmother, Mr. Livingston's mother-in-law, was to receive the interest on the property, and it was provided that after the daughter assumed possession she should give a bond for the proper care of her grandmother during her life, all of the other natural heirs being disinherited

The will is contested by the testator's sister, Mrs. Mary H. Middleditch, and two nephews and seven nieces, all named Livingston, on the ground of undue influence by alleged spiritual manifestations and because Mr. Livingston was of unsound mind through the excessive use of deobolic liquors and morphine. At last week's session of the Orphans' Court in Newark testimony was offered to show that Livingston was a spiritualist, and that at one of the seances the materialized form of his wife had appeared to him to urge upon him that he should make provision for her mother. At the session of the court to-day Dr. Brurierre testified that in 1887 and again just before his death he found Mr. Livingston suffering from alcoholic and morphia excesses. The doctor said that Livingston was undoubtedly of unsound mind owing to his

Abuses in the Milling Trade.

CHICAGO, May 16 .- Twenty representatives of large exporting flour-mills from St. Louis, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Terre Haute and other points, attended a meeting here last evening called by President Seybt, of the National Miller's Association, to correct the abuses of the foreign and domestic trade. After considerable discussion of the various grievances, Mr. Seybt proposed that two bureaus be established, one to sake charge of the export trade, and the other the domestic trade. These bureaus were to be under the direct management of the national association committee, with a competent man at the head of each to attend to the details. The proposition was adopted. Mr. Seybt was appointed to map out the duties of export bureau, and Messrs. Alexander Smith, of St. Louis, Halliday and Stannard, to prepare a plan for the domestic bureau. They will report at the meeting of the National Association in June.

Don't Will Your Money to Henry George. TRENTON, N. J., May 16.-Vice-chancellor Bird yesterday decided the case of the Hutchings heirs against Henry George. The clause in the will leaving Henry George a bequest for the purpose of aiding him in the circulation of his peculiar ideas and theories among the people was declared void. The point made the contestants was that it was neither a haritable, benevolent nor educational bequest. The court says that Mr. George advocated practices with respect to real estate in violation of the laws of the land. He could not sanction the spreading of such sentiment; the will is there-

Murdered by His Son-in-Law.

PITTSBURG, May 16.-Word was received more & Ohio railroad, about two miles from this city, that Major Page, an aged colored man, had been murdered, last night, by his son-in-law, Edward Murray. It appears that the two got into a dispute, and that Murray picked up a rifle and shot Page through the left breast. He then beat the old man on the head with the butt end of the gun until he was unrecognizable. Page died in a few minutes, and in the excitement Murray made his escape. Both men were miners, and Page was held in high esteem by his neighbors.

WHEN INDICATIONS. CONVENTIONS OF ALL KINDS

THURSDAY-Warmer, followed by cooler

Proclaim It to Your Friends

That for all that is progressive in Hats and Clothes THE WHEN has no leader, but strikes for the top level of originality and enterprise, leaving others to follow. New ideas continually crowd out the old; and customers are pleased and dealers wrathy. Can't be helped. We make the goods, and we sell them in our own way. There are those Children's Kilt, one and two-piece all-Wool Suits, for instance. We are selling them for less than the cost of cloth and trimmings. We want to clear them out, and we are doing it,

\$2PRICE\$5

JOIN THE GRAND RUSH!

Our Leaders for This Week: 100 dozen Broche Bordered Damask

Towels, 25c; value 40c. Big reduction in prices of Gold-headed Umbrellas for this week only. Another lot of those cheap Black Cashmere Shawls and Fichus.

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE 37 East Washington Street.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The Methodists Will Hereafter Elect Bishops by a Two-Thirds Vote.

NEW YORK, May 16 .- After religious exercises, this morning, a motion was made in the Methodist Conference providing that hereafter it shall require a two-thirds vote to constitute an election of bishop. After considerable debate the motion was carried by a vote of 202 to 131. The consideration of the report on ministerial

and lay representation, which had been made the order of the day, was then taken up, but by general consent it was postponed until Friday, at which time a supplementary report will also The time had now arrived for the order of the

day-memorial services, which were conducted day—memorial services, which were conducted by Bishop Bowman. Prayer was offered by Bishop Foss, after which memorial addresses were made as follows: Bishop Matthew Simpson, by Rev. Jacob Lodd, D. D., of the Wilmington Conference; Bishop Isaac Wiley, by Rev. I. W. Joyce, D. D., of Cincinnati Conference; Bishop Wm. L. Harris, by Rev. W. F. Whitlock, D. D., of North Ohio Conference; Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., by Rev. Jos. Pullman, of New York East Conference; Rev. Marshall W. Taylor, D. D., by E. W. S. Hammond, of Lexington Conference; Rev. D. D. Whedon, D. D., by Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., of New York Conference.

The services of the day were closed with the benediction by Bishop Bowman.

Christian Ministerial Association. Special to the Indianapolis Joursal

Кокомо, Ind., May 16.—The Northern Indiana Christian Ministerial Association is in ses sion in this city. The opening meeting was held yesterday afternoon at 2:30 at the Christian Church. A. M. Atkinson, of Wabash, is the president of the association. The following ministers are in attendance, besides a large number of ladies and other lay members:

J. S. Hughes, Irvington; Aaron Walker, Kokomo; S. M. Hathorn, Kewana; J. H. Lacey,
Macy; D. A. McDowell, Bunker Hill; B. L.
Smith, Terre Haute; A. R. McCollough, Marion;
C. E. Morgan, Wabash; S. W. Brown, Logansport; E. S. Conner, Arcadia; A. J. Frank, Darville; E. L. Frazier, Kokomo; E. D. Ludwig,
Indianapolis; E. J. Gantz, Indianapolis; A. M. Atkinson, Wabash; Dr. Perea, Indianapolis;
T. A. Hedges, Waterloo; C. J. Saunders, Burlington; F. P. Arthur, Appola; S. F. Fowler. lington; F. P. Arthur, Augola; S. F. Fowler, Franklin; W. R. Lowe, Logansport; A. C. Shortridge, Indianapolis; L. D. Ridgeway, Rochester; Jas. W. Conner, Indianapolis, L. R. Norton, Pittsburg, Pa.; C. Quick, Frankton; I. J. Chase, Danville; L. L. Carpenter, Wabash; Chas. Fill-more, Cincinnati, O.; Wm. Kraft, Attica; J. H.

Brown, Huntington; Robert Moffett, Cincinnati, O.; Robert Sellers, Tipton. The sermon last evening was on the glorifica-tion of God, preached by Elder B. F. Smith, of Terre Haute. To-day's session opened with an address on

missions, by Robert Moffett, of Cincinnati, secretary of the General Christian Missionary Society. A spirited discussion on Christian union occupied the remainder of the morning session and a part of the afternoon. A memorial service by L. L. Carpenter in honor of the late L. Berry Smith, of Huntington, was conducted this afternoon. Elder Smith had been a charter member of the association, and was greatly beloved by all who

The question of popular amusements received a thorough discussion, several of the ministers taking a turn at it. The evening session was occupied by a devo-tional service and a sermon by S. L. Fowler, of

knew him. The exercises in his honor was

peculiarly impressive and touching.

The Southern Baptists.

RICHMOND, Va., May 16,-The Southern Baptist convention yesterday decided to hold the next convention at Memphis, on the Friday before the second Monday in May. Dr. T. H. Pritehard, of North Carolina, read the report of the committee on "Suggestions of the Home Mission Board," which instructs the two boards to appoint a joint committee to confer with a similar committee of the Northern societies, not with a view to organize union, but to consider what can be done to adjust their several fields and agencies so as not to have a conflict of agenties. A motion to strike out the words "not with a view to organizing" gave rise to a lengthy discussion, but finally the convention, by an overwhelming vote, rejected the motion, and the report was adopted as it came from the com-Reports on Sunday-school publications, rec-

foreign missions, commending the work in Cubs, were presented. Adjourned sine die.

ommending the "Kind Words" series, and on

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, in session at Cleveland, adjourned on Tuesday, to meet in Indianapolis the second Tuesday in

The Elk river packet, Bob Henry, exploded a boiler at Blue Rock shoals, Tuesday evening. killing fireman Lewis Kelly, fatally wounding engineer Milt Hudnal and pilot Morge Stalnaker. Captain Whittaker, pilot Rogers and cook John Haines received slight injuries.

Sergeant Porter Webster, of Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, was shot and instantly killed by private David Simons, of the same company, at Fort Reno, on Tuesday. Simons had threatened the life of a woman with whom he had trouble, and while attempting to arrest him. Webster was shot.

Patti Ticket Swindler Kills Himself. NEW YORK, May 16 .- Harry Benson, the Patti ticket swindler, awaiting extradition to Mexico, to-night committed suicide at the Ludlow street jail by jumping from the second tier to the ground.

HEAR-James Whitcomb Riley on Friday night at the Central Christian Church.

New York Republicans Send Uninstructed Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

An Alleged Interview with Mr. Blaine, in Which the Maine Statesman Is Represented as Expressing a Preference for Depew.

New York Democratic Organs NotPleased with the Result of Their Convention.

The Union and United Labor Parties Fail to Agree, and the Former Nominates a National Ticket-General Political News.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

They Assemble at Buffalo and Send an Uninstructed Delegation to Chicago. BUFFALO, May 16 .- At 12:20 General Knapp, as chairman of the State executive committee, called the Republican convention to order. State Committee Secretary Smith then read the roll of delegates for the purpose of its perfection. The call of Warner Miller's name was greeted with clapping of hands. When the Twenty-first New York district was reached there came a storm.

"Chauncey M. Depew," shouted the secretary. There was no answer by a single voice, but a rattling shout so shook the air that the gas jets fluttered and blinked in the din. After the roll-call Charles F. Fitch was chosen

temporary chairman, and he briefly addressed the convention, saying:

Gentlemen of the convention: It is not for me to direct your deliberations, but if I have at all guaged the sentiment of the Republicans of New York aright, you do not mean to gird the delegates whom you will commission to the national councils of the party with cast-iron instructions or bind them as to their individual preferences for the national standard bearer. You will trust to their sagacity and discretion, supplemented as they will be by conference and consultation with the delegates from sister States. When thus they have reached the wisest conclusion you will expect them to act in unison, so that the voice of imperial New York act in unison, so that the voice of imperial New York may have that persuasion to which she is entitled by her population, her wealth and her unique position as the chief pivotal state upon which the suffrage of twelve million of voters will turn. You will not instruct or restrict your delegates in their individual preferences, but, trusting to their judgment, you may indicate the kind of Republican toward whom your wishes turn. He will be no novice in politics. He will be thoroughly equipped for his duty. He will be intimately acquainted with the history of his country. He will be a man who was on the side of his country when her destines hung trembling in the balance. He will be a statesman, and not a mere politician. He will have a wide outlook, which will take in all sections of the public, and he will be false to none. He will be a true-blue American, with grit enough to punish insults to the flag and sense ecough take in all sections of the public, and he will be false to none. He will be a true-blue American, with grit enough to punish insults to the flag and sense ecough to see that American products are not driven out of American markets by the pauper competition of the old world. He will sympathize enough to afford moral support, but not physical aid, to the struggle for that governmental outcoming which we enjoy under the compact of the States. And, withal, he will have that personal magnetism, and that hold upon the affections, which will make them as swift to follow him as the legions followed the plume of Navarre. We do not indicate in advance who he will be. He may be the gallant leader of 1854, whose presence was an inspiration and whose clarion voice rang out along the lines, whom we followed to defeat, but not to disgrace, who in private life has suffered no loss of respect, and who still remains a Republican of Republicans, an American of Americans. He may be an honored son of New York, whose fame as an orator has penetrated every corner of the land, but whose brilliant gifts of speech are collosed in comparison with his generous scholarship, his accurate knowledge of practical affairs, and his undoubted capacity for statesmanship. The nominee may be one of these, or he may be a son of the great West, that expanding empire whose free soil rears free men and educates statesmen in the school of loyalty—the West of Rusk and Alger, of Gresham and Allison, of Harrison and Sherman; but, whoever he is, he will receive the cordial and united support of the Republicans of New York.

ans of New York.

When the names of Blaine and Depew were spoken there were deafening cheers, for one as strong as the other. Upon the conclusion of the address the usual committees were appointed, and the convention took a recess until 4 P. M. The convention reassembled at 5 o'clock, and chose E. L. Pitts permanent chairman. On taking the chair he said, in part:

But in this crisis of this nation your action is of momentons importance, and I believe the battle is half won if all past bickerings are buried here. We half won if all past bickerings are buried here. We shall in November snatch from power the great accident of 1884. The humblest knows the administration of Cleveland has not redeemed a single promise of his campaign. We know every man who wore the Union blue has been harshly treated by executive vetoes. The pauper labor of the old world has been invited to invade American homes. If we all go home touching elbows we shall win a victory such as placed Lincoln in the place where Washington sat.

The committee on resolutions then reported the following platform:

The Republicans of New York, in convention as-sembled, certain that the national convention at Chi-cago will present candidates for President and Vicepresident whose devotion to American ideas and to the protection of labor, agriculture and manufactur-ers will command the approval of the people, pledge to the Republican standard bearers in the national contest their united and zealous support, and enter upon the canvass confident of victory.

Resolved, That all questions relating to the policy

of the Republican party as to national and State policy be referred to the national and State conventions, respectively, to be held during the present year. The committee reported the following:

Resolved, That we approve the action of the ublican members of Congress in opposing the Mills tariff bill, so called, and we urge them to persevere in defeating every device intended to place upon the statute-books the free-trade theories of Mr. Cleve-

The report was approved. Resolutions were then presented by individual members of the convention and adopted, paying tribute to the memory of the late Roscoe Conkling, and providing a uniform method for the choice of presidential electors by congressional districts hereafter.

Ther Gen. James Varnum arose and killed the opposition to Senator Hiscock by reading a telegram from Levi P. Morton asking that his name be not used in the convention. Closely following him, George Bliss arose, and without speech, placed in nomination for delegates at-large, Chauncey M. Depew, Frank Hiscock, Warner Miller and Thomas C. Platt. By vociterous acclamation they were indorsed and elected by the convention. The district delegates had already chosen at district conventions. Electors at large will be named by the gubernational convention, which will meet hereafter. Electors n several districts were named, but the list is far from complete. Resolutions indorsing the State League of Republican clubs were passed, and the convention adjourned without date.

MORE GOOSEFOOD.

An Alleged Interview with Blaine, in Which Preference for Depew Is Expressed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal BUFFALO, N. Y., May 16 .- The News publishes the following letter from Frank L. Powell. a staff correspondent, now traveling in Europe with the Rev. Dr. Fuller's party of tourists:

"GRAND HOTEL DU PARIE, GENOA, Italy, April 27. "We have just arrived at the above named hotel, where we stop to break the journey to Rome. Another party of four people arrived the same time as ours. They proved to be James G. Blaine, Mrs. Blaine, Miss Blaine and

"After dinner I seat up my eard to Mr. Blaine, was admitted to his room and after a few words. and in a social way, the following interview took place regarding the coming campaign: " What do you think of Chauncey M. Depew for President, Mr. Blaine?

"I think he is a good man; a very good man, "Do you think he can secure the Republican nomination for 1888? "Yes, I think very likely he will succeed in "Will Mr. Cleveland be [renominated by the

Democratic side?

"'Yes, I think so. He seems to have given general satisfaction to the Democrats."
"'Do you think Mr. Depew would run against

in one way. But whatever the position is worth, you are expected to spend so much of it any-"In what way is the President of the United tates expected to spend money, excepting to entertain foreign ministers?"

"Ob, in a hundred little ways, which soon use up most of it."

"Do you think Mr. Conkling had any idea or

desire for the presidency?

"No, candidly, I do not. Mr. Conkling was just at the very head of his profession, and I don't think he would have accepted the nomina-

"Do you intend to enter the field again?"
"Most assuredly not. I am over here for rest and comfort, and am through with politics

for a while.'

"'What chance do you think there is for the nomination for Sherman, Hill and others?'

"'They are secondary. Of course, the least thought of may be chosen, but I think the race will be between Depew and Cleveland.'

"'Do you think Depew would fill such a high office acceptably?'

"'Yes; Chauncey M. Depew is able, active, and has brilliant qualities, but outside of all these he is true, staunch, good-hearted and conscientious.'

"'Would you support him if he was nomi-

"Would you support him if he was nomi-

"Yes, certainly; he is a very good friend of mine, and I should feel I was doing right in giv-

mine, and I should feel I was doing right in giving him my support.

"But would you be able to take part in an active canvass? Some newspapers have made you out very sick."

"Oh, yes, I know; but, then, I would much rather be sick on paper than in reality."

"Then you have not been very ill?"

"Not at all. Do I look very sickly? inquired Mr. Blaine, with a smile.

"Then you consider Mr. Depew's chances as good as anybody's?"

"Yes, I certainly do."

"Mr. Blaine talked in a hale and hearty style, and looks the picture of what he is—a healthy man in mind and body. He conversed on different topics for fully an hour. Sometimes he would ask a question with seeming indifference, but his glance would sweep my face with a look that seemed to read my innermost thoughts. The fourth party mentioned above was not introduced to me, but I think she is Gail Hamilton.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

The Failure to Indorse the Milis Bill -- Th "Sun's" View of Mr. Cleveland. NEW YORK, May 16 .- The following are extracts from the editorial comments of the New York press upon yesterday's convention. The

"Yesterday's Democratic State convention was remarkably harmonious. It was, in fact, unusually docile and tractable. The platform is significant for its omissions. It eulogizes Mr. Cleveland's administration, declaring that it has redeemed all the pledges made in its behalf, and indorses the abstract propositions contained in his last message to Congress. But it is dumb as to the Mills bill, which is the effectual execution of the recommendations made in that message. This singular emission is emphasized by the action of the committee in rejecting, by a vote of 22 to 4, a resolution pledging the Demo-cratic Congressmen of the State to the measure, and this is calculated to impair the chances of the bill's success. The delegates to St. Louis were instructed to vote for Mr. Cleveland for

President, and the unit rule was adopted."

The Sun says: "The Democratic State convention performed the work of committing its delegates to the national convention unquali-fiedly to Grover Cleveland and guardedly to his principles in a mechanical and entirely unenthus lastic manner yesterday. One part of the work of the committees delayed the calling of the evening session. That was an effort to have the convention approve the Mills bill. Mr. W. Bourke Cockran and others had much to say against this plan. At the close the only proceedings not prearranged were permitted in the shape of addresses by Mr. Cockran and Mr. Dougnerty, both however, in thorough keeping with the spirit of the convention."

The Sun also prints a double-leaded editorial mended: "To Whom it May Concern." It says: "The name of Mr. Cleveland will be presented by delegates from this State to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis. This, at least, was settled yesterday. Does it follow that Mr. Cleveland, if nominated, would carry this State, or that he could muster so large or certain a majority as could easily be rallied for a Western Democrat unburdened by local antagonisms, entirely untrammeled by ties of local faction, and therefore sure to bring out the whole vote of the partyl That is the question which the enforcement of the two-thirds rule not only permits, but admonishes the national convention to consider long and carefully; and there are reasons why the delegates from Southern States should ponder it with special deliberation and anxiety. Their constituents will have to furnish the bulk Their constituents will have to furnish the bulk of the votes needed in the Electoral Colleges to elect a Democratic President. They will, therefore, have a moral right to dictate the course of the convention at St. Louis, and upon their heads will rest the burden of responsibility for triumph or for defeat. Are the Southern delegates alive to the supreme gravity of the responsibility to which their people will sternly hold them should their selection of a Democratic nominee at St. Louis prove a disastrous blunder? Do they realize that if, through preblunder? Do they realize that if, through pre-cipitation or lack of foresight upon their part in calculating the availability of candidates, the Democracy shall lose the

presidency in 1888, it is most unlikely that the nineteenth century will witness the election of another Democratic President? " This for reasons too often overlooked by our Southern friends, and from which their astute Republican opponents have hitherto been careful to divert attention. Before the next presidential election comes the census of 1890 will have been taken, and the representation of the several States in the Electoral College will have been reapportioned. The only Southern State which is expected to exhibit a phenomenal increase in the number of its inhabitants is Texas; the other Commonwealths beyond the Potomac and Ohio can only be counted on to maintain their normal ratio of growth. The center, consequently, of the Nation's population will be shifted by the coming census still further to the Northwest, and it will be no longer possible for the Democracy to elect a President without adding to the solid South many more votes from Northern States in the Electoral Colleges than are now needed. It may be possible to capture those additional Northern votes, should the Democratic party retain the presidency for four years more. To do so will be almost hopeless should it now be driven out of office. " " " Let not the Southern Democrats be deceived in this matter. If they want to maintain a white man's government in the States where the cen-

sus attests an excess of blacks over whites, they must elect a Democratic President. Had cool and far-sighted leaders of Southern Democracy—the sons or successors of the men who, throughout the greater part of this century, have awayed the councils of the Democratic party, known at Chicago in 1884, the truth about Mr. Cleveland's strength in his own State, would they have turned a deaf ear to the notes of warning! Had they foreseen that, aided by a ludicrous, but none the less effective, accident, he could only get a beggarly plurality of less than 1,100 votes, would they ever have adopted him as

their candidate for Presidents They were guiled and bamboogled then, but now the truth is all before them. What will they do about The Tribune says: "The Democratic party needed a leader, but has found a master. The events of the past year have a peculiar interest for the philosophical student of parties and party government in a republic. President Cleveland dictates to the New York Democratic convention as absolutely, with as little effective resistance, and with as contemptuous indifference to the wishes and interests of intelligent Democrats as if he were everseer on a plantation and Democrats were his slaves. Governor Hill, of whem some have talked as the possible leader of an insurrection, feels the lash and bears the humiliation of a public flogging as best be can. Without him Mr. Cleveland could never have become master of his party, for it

was Mr. Hill's victory last year that made Cleve-land's dietation possible." The Herald says: "The Democrate did well last night when they favored the policy of federal economy and a reform of the tariff. The Republicans will also do well if at their Buffalo convention they squarely take the same posi-tion. This would lift us all above the reach of party politics. At any rate, that is the field on which the battle is to be fought and won." The Times says: "The State of New York adds its column of delegates to the lengthening

list of delegates from other States who will cast an undivided vote for President Cleveland at the St. Louis convention. The President's own State thus lends its voice to the general acclamation which demands his renomination with a positiveness no longer to be denied, or disputed, or resisted. * It is a bad result for David B. Mr. Cleveland?

"'Well, I am not prepared to say. Mr. Depew, if he accepts the Republican nomination, would be forced to give up his position as president of the New York Central read, which is a very lucrative one, for one that is not—that is,

delegation at large. His friends have striven, and apparently with some success, to convince the administration that he was too strong in the State to be cavalierly treated in the convention, and they have labored to create an impression here that his election as a delegate at large was desired at Washington. But the convention would have none of him, and that decision was the best one possible for the party and for the President. Unless we very much mistake its import, it makes an end of Governor Hill. A Governor who cannot get his party to give him the humble office of a delegate to the national convention is scarcely in a position to demand a renomination to the executive office." delegation at large. His friends have striven,

THE LABOR PARTIES.

The Union Labor Party Nominates State Senator Streator for President. CINCINNATI, May 16 .- The Union Labor na

tional convention met shortly after 10 A. M. the Odeon. Chairman Horton presiding. The committee on permanent organization made its report as follows, which was adopted:

Chairman, John Seitz, of Ohio; vice-chairman, Samuel Evans, of Texas; secretary, J. H. Randall, of Illinois; assistant secretary, G. H. House, of Ohio; reading clerk, C. D. Lennan, of Mr. Seitz, in his opening address, said that the salvation of the country depends on the labor movement. "We must stop," he said, "putting in power our enemies." He advised against too much platform-making, and suggested that only national topies should be dealt with, and

that they should be met fairly, "for," said he, "compromise would be anrender." Mr. L. H. Weller, of lows, offered a resolution declaring all fusion in the past had been destructive to the welfare of the labor-reform movement, and declaring it the sense of this convention that in the future no fusion should be countenanced with either the Democratic or Republican party. An effort to suspend the rules to adopt the resolution resulted in 92 nays and 43 yeas. The chair ruled that it was lost, as two-thirds were required to suspend the rules.

Another vote was taken, and the motion was

st-68 yeas, 116 nays. It was then referred the committee on resolutions. A telegram of greeting was received from Tex-as, saying, "We believe Texas is safe." Anoth-er was received from the American Flag Legion, of New York, indorsing the action of the convention in decorating its place of meeting with

the American flag alone.
Samuel Evans, from the committee of conference, submitted a proposition from the United Labor section of the joint committee, which in effect covered what they wished to have placed in the platform. It contained these declarations: We declare to be the true purpose of government to maintain that sacred right of property which gives to every man the opportunity to employ his labor and to enjoy its fruits, to prevent the strong from oppressing the weak and the unscrupulous from robbing the honest, and to do for the equal benefit of all such things as can be better done by organized society than by individuals. We aim at the abolition of all laws which give to any class of citizens advantages either judicial, industrial, financial or political, which are not equally shared by all. What we propose is not to disturb any man or his title, but by abolishing all taxes on the fruits of labor and obtaining the revenue of the government by a tax on land ing the revenue of the government by a tax on land values exclusive of improvements, to benefit the owner of small homesteads and discourage the holding of land in large quantities by speculators.

This proposition was referred to the commit-tee on platferm. The sentiment, so far as indi-cated, seemed unfavorable to the proposition. Brief addresses were then made by Mrs. Severance and Miss Henrietta Monroe, and the convention adjourned until 2 P. M. On the resumption of the session in the after-

noon, a communication was read from the National Temperance Society, suggesting a prohibition plank in the platform and the nomination of candidates favorable to prohibition. It was referred to the committee on resolutions. Pending the report of that committee five minute reports were called for from the differ-

ent States. Georgia reported nothing done but the calling of a State convention. A State ticket would be put in the field for the Anti-monopoly party.

Illinois reported a full State ticket in the field. The arrest and conviction of boodlers in Chicago is claimed to be due to efforts of the

Union Labor party.
Indiana reported 18,000 to 20,000 votes last spring, a State ticket in the field, and preparations for a Congressman in every district. Iowa reported a partial organization in some cities and towns.

Kansas reported a number of Union Labor of Green back successes. Kentucky reported the partial emancipation of the State from Democratic misrule. Wm. R. Fox, who made the report, asserted that in the Thoebe-Carlisle election the old ballots of two

years before were counted for Carlisle. Michigan reported the party distracted by California reported the party sold out again and again to the old parties, but a better out-

Missouri reported a straight State ticket and Nebraska reported a strong anti-monopoly New York reported some successes against un

At this point the committee on resolutions presented its report. The preamble, which is quite long, asserts the prevalence of general disstrikes and general hopelessness of laborers; difficulty in making collections, while millions of money are locked in the Treasury; land monopov flourishes; transportation companies fatten off the poor; the United States Senate has become an open scandal by its members buying their places; therefore, it says, we appeal to the peo-ple to come out of old party organizations, whose indifference to the public welfare is responsible for this distress, and aid the Union Labor party to repeal existing class legislation and relieve the distress of our industries by es-

tablishing the following principles: First... While we believe that the proper solution of the financial system will greatly relieve those now in danger of losing their homes by mortgage forclosure, and enable all industrious persons to secure a home as the highest result of civilization, we oppose land monopoly in every form, demand the forfeiture of unearned grants, the limitation of land-ownership, and such other legislation as will stop speculation in land, holding it unused from those whose necessities require it. We believe the earth was made for the people, and not to enable an idle aristocracy to sub-sist through rents upon the toil of the industrious, and that "corners" in land are as bad as "corners" in food, and that those who are not residents or citizens should not be allowed to own land in the United States. A homestead should be exempt to a limited extent from execution or taxation.
Second—The means of communication and trans-

portation should be owned by the people, as is the United States postal system.

Third—The establishment of a national monetary system in the interest of the producers, instead of the speculators and usurers, by which the circulating medium in necessary quantity and full legal-tender should be issued directly to the people, without the intervention of banks, or loaned to citizens upon land security at a low rate of interest. To relieve them from extortions of usury and enable them to control

security at a low rate of interest. To relieve them from extortions of usury and enable them to control the money supply, postal savings banks should be established. While we have free coinage of gold we should have free coinage of silver. We demand the immediate application of all the idle money in the United States Treasury to the payment of the bonded debt, and condemn the further issue of interest-bearing bonds, either by the national government or by States, Territories or municipalities.

Fourth—Arbitration should take the place of strikes and other injurious methods of settling labor disputes. The letting of convict labor to contractors should be prohibited, the contract system be abolished in public works, the hours of labor in industrial establishments be reduced commensurate with the increased production by labor-saving machinery, employes be protected from bodily injury, equal pay given for equal work for both sexes and labor, agricultural and co-operative associations be fostered and encouraged by law. The foundation of a republic is in the intelligence of its citizens, and children who are drawn into workshops, mines and factories are deprived of the education which should be secured to all by proper legislation.

Fifth—We demand the passage of a service pension bill to every honorably discharged soldier and salter of the United States.

Sixth—A graduated income tax is the most equita-

Sixth-A graduated income tax is the most equitable system of taxation, placing the burden of government upon those who are best able to pay, instead of laying it on the farmers and exempting millionaire bondholders and corporations.

Seventh—We demand a constitutional amendment making United States Senators elective by a direct

vote of the people.

Eighth—We demand a strict enforcement of laws prohibiting the importation of subjects of foreign countries under contracts.

Ninth—We demand the passage and enforcement of such legislation as will absolutely exclude the Chinese from the United States. Tenth-The right to vote is inherent in eltizenship irrespective of sex, and is properly within the prov-ince of State legislation.

Eleventh—The paramount issues to be solved in the interests of humanity are the abolition of usury, monopoly and trusts, and we denounce the Democratic and Republican parties for creating and perpetuating these monstrous evils. A minority report was made, but was rejected. The convention took up the planks, one by one, and adopted the first upon land, when a recess

was taken until 7:30. That plank practically

excindes the United Labor party from joining

mittee, and at 10 o'clock the roll was called for nominations for President offthe United States. Arkansas nominated A. J. Streetor, of Illinois. Nebraska submitted the name of Gilbert C. De

Nebraska submitted the name of Gilbert C. De La Matyr, of Colorado, but a telegram of declination from the ex-Congressman was received. The Colorado delegation named Gen. Weaver, of Iows, but a peremptory letter of refusal from that gentleman was presented. Streetor's nomination was seconded by half a dozen States. Ohio named John Seitz, the permanent chairman, but he, in turn, promptly declined, and Streetor was nominated by acelamation, amid rousing cheers.

For Vice-president, Samuel Evans of Texas, T. P. Rinder of Pennsylvania, W. Cunningham of Arkaneas, John Swinton of New York, Rev. Dr. McGlynn of New York, were placed in nomination. Objection was made to the consideration of John Swinton's name, on the ground that he was born in Scotland, and the chair ruled that he was ineligible. Evans was elected on the first ballot, but he declined, explaining that he expected to be a candidate for the United States Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

Charles E. Cunningham, of Little Rock, Ark., was nominated for the vice-presidency. He is a mechanic, sixty-five years old, and has been the Labor nominee for Governor of Arkansas, as well as for Congress on the Labor ticket.

The United Labor Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 16 .- The United Labor convention met in the Grand opera-house to-day with about one hundred delegates present. The committee on resolutions made an informal report on two points, the eight-hour law for letter carriers and the redemption of government bonds, but the report was tabled to allow Dr. McGlynn, from the conference committee, to make his report. The Doctor rethat the committee was disposed to a union. He said that he thought a union was fessible, so far, at least as the two committees were concerned, and he would add that it was dependent somewhat upon the temper with which the two conventions received the partial report of their committees. There was necessity for still further discussion. On motion the report of the com-mittee was received, and it was continued. There being no further business that could with propriety be entertained until the final report of the committee on conference was received the convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

At the afternoon session nothing was done ex-cept to receive the report of Dr. McGlynn of the failure to unite the two conventions. He said the ultimatum of the United Labor party had been rejected by the Union Labor commit-tee on platform, and the joint committee had dissolved. Adjourned until 7:30.

The entire evening was spent in trying to dispose of the report of the committee on resolutions. The chief point of discussion was woman suffrage. This ended by adopting a resolution that suffrage is inherent in citizenship, and is not to be abridged or depied on account of sex. A discussion upon the pilotage system emptied the hall of Western delegates, and at 11 o'clock the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning,

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

They Select Delegates to Chicago and Denounce Cleveland's Tariff Policy. NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16. - The Republic-

an convention was called to order at the Hyperion Theater. Temporary Chairman John A. Tibbetts and the temporary organization was made permanent. Mr. Tibbetts addressed the convention. He alluded to the great responsibility of Connecticut as a pivotal State, and outlined the paramount issue as protection against the free-trade message of Mr. Cleveland, by which the Democratic party must stand or fall. The real Republican platform would be the response to the "Presidential message that came across the ocean as swiftly as the telegraph could bring it." He further alluded to Blaine as "The splendid leader in the campaign of 1884, the greatest of living American statesmen, who thoroughly represents the American spirit, who always flies the American fleg, and the American eagle is always on his shoulder, who is the choice of the rank and file of the Republican party in this State and every other State." The applause was prolonged. Aliusions were also made to General Hawley and Senator Platt as favorite sens and to the grand list of candidates. Chauncey M. Depew's name was applauded almost as vociferously as Blaine's. The speaker asserted that the tariff must be revised to suit shifting conditions, and that the Democratic free-trade plan would fail because the American workman reads and thinks for himself. Democratic civil-service reform was denounced as a transparent fraud, over which even the mugwumps feel sad at heart and sick at stomach. If none of the numerous presidential candidates can be neminated, and the convention should say to James G. Blaine, "you must again be our standard-bearer, and this time we will carry it to the White House," there is not a Republican voter who will not in his heart and soul say

At the close of Mr. Tibbett's speech the elec-tion of delegates at large was begun, and resulted as follows: Samuel Fessenden, of Stamford; Samuel L. Warner, of Middletown; E. S. Day, of Col-

chester; F. S. Henry, of Rockville. The platform denounces the presidential tariff policy, calls for liberal pensions, ridicules the administration's civil-service record, and p ises hearty support to the nominees of the Chi-

After transacting routine business the conventions met and elected the following delegates to Chicago: N. D. Sperry, of New Haven; Oscar Leach, of Durham; Julius Converse, of Stafford; Thomas Allen, of Sprague; August Bates, of Putnam; A. T. Rohrback, of Canaan; H. R. Parrott, of Bridgeport; L. Luther Spencer,

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

Maine Prohibitionists Select Delegates and Denounce the Old Parties. PORTLAND, Me., May 16.-The Prohibition State convention was continued this morning. The convention was called to order by Colonel

Eustis. The temporary organization was made permanent. After religious exercises, greetings of the convention were sent to prohibitory conventions new in session at Springfield, Ill., and in North Carolina. The committee on credentials reported 146 delegates present, and more to come. Recess was then taken. At 11:30 the convention was again called to or-

der. Delegates to the national convention were

chosen as follows: W. W. Perry, of Camdens

C. D. Crane, of New Castle; alternates, J. F. Hall, of Knox; P. H. Oliver, of Bath. The platform and resolutions, unanimously adopted, affirm that traffic in alcoholic drinks endangers public morals and safety, and is a fruitful source of corruption in politics; that iteense laws perpetuate this traffic and are wrong in principle; that prohibition as a State and national policy is the true method of procedure against the saloon; that prohibition is & national issue and must be championed by national party; that both the Democratic and the Republican parties have neither disposition nor ability to overthrow the saloon; that the shameful treating of these parties with the rum vote in Maine proves that neither can be trusted to enforce the liquor laws; that the last municipal election in Portland show the readiness of the Republican party to make disgraceful alliance with grog-shops to win success and demonstrates that the prohibition party is needed in Maine; that separation of the government from the liquor traffic requires the abolition of the internal revenue tax on liquor; that the present tariff should be revised in order to cheapen the necessities of life, and that it can best be revised by a commission; that corrupt use of money is elections deserves emphatic condemnation of civilized people. The platform also indorses the Australian system of secret voting; de-nounces sectional issues in politics, and ap-proves the work of the Women's Christian Tem-

perance Union. During the recess the First and Second distrist conventions were held, with the following results. First district for Congress, Timothy
B. Hussey, of North Berwick. Delegates to the
national convention: Arthur Hussey and A. F.
Libby. Presidential electors, Rufus Deering.
Second district delegates, Rev. B. C. Crane and
W. W. Perry. Presidential elector, Rev. A. S.

The State convention then chose these delegates-at-large to the national covention: Ge Neal Dow, N. F. Woodbury, E. T. Burrows and Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey. Neal Dow and Volney B. Cusching were elected presidential electorsat-large. Volney B. Cushing, of Portland, was nominated for Governor.

Missouri Republicaus, SEDALIA, Mo., May 16.-The Republican State convention met again this morning, and the Union Labor.

J. W. Goshorn, of Charleston, W. Va., was closted chairman of the national executive com-